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Marshall Islands

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in reports of the treaty bodies and special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, in reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and in other relevant official United Nations documents. It is presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. For the full texts, please refer to the documents referenced. The report does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights other than those contained in public reports and statements issued by the Office. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review, and developments during that period.

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Please recycle

I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations[1]

International human rights treaties[2]

	Status during previous cycle	*Action after review*	*Not ratified not accepted*
Ratification, accession or succession	CEDAW (2006)		ICERD
	CRC (1993)		ICESCR
			ICCPR
			ICCPR-OP 2
			CAT
			OP-CAT
			OP-CRC-AC
			OP-CRC-SC
			ICRMW
			CRPD
			ICPPED
Reservations and or declarations			
Complaints procedures, inquiries and urgent action[3]			ICERD
			OP-ICESCR
			ICCPR
			ICCPR-OP 1
			OP-CEDAW
			CAT
			OP-CRC-IC
			ICRMW
			OP-CRPD
			ICPPED

Other main relevant international instruments

	Status during previous cycle	*Action after review*	*Not ratified*
Ratification, accession or succession	Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court		Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide
	Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[4]		Palermo Protocol[5]
			Conventions on refugees and stateless persons[6]
			Additional Protocols I, II and III to the 1949 Geneva Conventions[7]
			ILO fundamental conventions [8]
			ILO Conventions Nos. 169 and 189[9]
			UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education

1. The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) for the Marshall Islands stated that the Marshall Islands was a party to CRC and CEDAW only, and had yet to ratify the optional protocols to those instruments. Referring to recommendations accepted by the Marshall Islands during its first universal periodic review (UPR), on ratification of or accession to the main international human rights treaties and the relevant optional protocols,[10] UNCT urged the Marshall Islands to ratify or accede to the remaining seven core international human rights treaties (ICCPR, ICESCR, ICERD, CAT, ICRMW, CRPD, CPED) and their optional protocols. UNCT also urged the Marshall Islands to sign and ratify CRPD, as recommended in 2012 by the Pacific Islands Disability Ministers, including the Marshall Islands, and endorsed by the Pacific Forum Leaders in 2013.[11]

2. The International Labour Organization (ILO) indicated that the Marshall Islands had not ratified any of the eight ILO fundamental conventions.[12] UNCT encouraged the Marshall Islands to work with ILO to achieve ratification and implementation of the eight ILO fundamental conventions, and to consider ratifying the Vocational Rehabilitation (Disabled) Convention, 1983 (No. 159), as agreed in 2012 by Pacific Disability Ministers, including the Marshall Islands. Ratification of ILO Convention No. 159 would enhance equality of opportunity and treatment of persons with disabilities in the areas of employment and vocational training.[13]

3. In 2014, the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations stressed the importance it attached to the constitutional obligation to transmit reports on unratified Conventions and Recommendations, as the reports permitted a better evaluation of the situation in the context of its General Surveys. In that respect, the Committee recalled that the ILO could provide technical assistance to help in complying with that obligation. The Committee insisted that all member States should fulfil their obligations in that respect and expressed the firm hope that the Government of the Marshall Islands would comply with its future obligations under article 19 of the ILO Constitution concerning the obligations of member States in respect of ILO conventions and recommendations.[14]

4. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) referred to the recommendations on the right to education that the Marshall Islands had

accepted during the first UPR and encouraged the Marshall Islands to ratify the 1960 UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education.[15]

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

5. UNCT encouraged the Marshall Islands to include a specific provision in the Constitution on the rights of the child, which should include the best interest of the child as the primary consideration in every matter concerning children.[16]

6. UNESCO recommended that the Marshall Islands begin introducing a freedom of information act in line with international standards.[17]

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

7. UNCT encouraged the Marshall Islands to consider establishing a national human rights institution to coordinate, provide capacity development and assist with strengthening human rights implementation throughout the country.[18]

8. In 2012, the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes (Special Rapporteur on toxic waste) reported his findings and made recommendations based on his visits to the Marshall Islands from 27 to 30 March 2012 and to another country from 24 to 27 April 2012.[19] He had aimed to assess the impact on human rights of the nuclear testing programme, in particular the impact resulting from hazardous substances and wastes of the programme conducted in the Marshall Islands by the other country from 1946 to 1958, focusing also on the efforts made by both Governments to mitigate its adverse effects.[20] He recommended that the Government and relevant State actors of the Marshall Islands carry out an independent, comprehensive radiological survey of the entire territory and, in that regard, request relevant United Nations agencies to undertake a study similar to the one conducted by the International Atomic Energy Agency on testing sites in other countries.[21]

9. The Special Rapporteur on toxic waste also recommended that the Government and relevant State actors of the Marshall Islands promote good governance and transparency at the national and atoll administration levels, including through the disclosure of the use of the funds of the Compact of Free Association concluded between the Marshall Islands and the other country and other technical assistance; concurrently, strengthen public and private sector accountability; and develop a human rights policy and management framework, including annual reporting on their social, environmental and economic impact, with appropriate monitoring and evaluation.[22]

II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

A. Cooperation with treaty bodies[23]

Reporting status

Treaty body	*Concluding observations included in previous review*	*Latest report submitted since previous review*	*Latest concluding observations*	*Reporting status*
CEDAW	–	–	–	Initial report overdue since 2007
CRC	February 2007	–	–	Third and fourth reports overdue since 2010

10. UNCT stated that, although the Marshall Islands had ratified CEDAW in 2006, it had not been able to submit its initial report since 2007. Moreover, the Marshall Islands had ratified CRC in 1993, but had yet to submit its second periodic report, which had been due in 2010. UNCT noted that during its 2010 UPR, the Marshall Islands had stated that it needed technical and financial assistance in properly implementing those treaties. UNCT indicated that technical and financial assistance was provided by United Nations partners, namely the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), through the deployment of a United Nations volunteer whose main tasks were to support the Government's preparation of periodic reports for CEDAW and CRC, as well as to provide input for the national report for the second UPR cycle. However, the provision of that technical support had not yet resulted in increased reporting under the human rights treaties.[24]

B. Cooperation with special procedures[25]

	Status during previous cycle	*Current status*
Standing invitation	No	Yes
Visits undertaken	–	Toxic waste (27–30 March 2012)
Visits agreed to in principle	Toxic waste	–
Visits requested	–	–
Responses to letters of allegations and urgent appeals	–	
Follow-up reports and missions	–	

11. In 2011, OHCHR reported that the Marshall Islands was among the States that had extended standing invitations to the special procedures in conjunction with their review under the UPR.[26]

C. Cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

12. In 2012, the OHCHR Regional Office for the Pacific provided technical support, including through the placement of United Nations volunteers with human rights expertise in ministries of a number of countries of the region, such as the Marshall Islands, to support efforts to implement their UPR and other human rights obligations and commitments, including with regard to the prevention of violence against women, the prevention of torture and the establishment of national human rights institutions.[27]

13. On 17 April 2014, the Secretary-General of the United Nations reported that a joint initiative among OHCHR, UN-Women, UNICEF and UNFPA had been established to harmonize human rights treaty reporting and implementation and to align the concluding observations of the UPR process in the Marshall Islands, which was expected to lead to a more aligned and comprehensive human rights agenda.[28] UNCT also noted that initiative.[29]

III. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Equality and non-discrimination

14. UNCT referred to a UPR recommendation that the Marshall Islands had accepted, to include in the Constitution sex, disability, sexual orientation and gender identity as prohibited grounds for discrimination, and encouraged the Marshall Islands to amend the Constitution to include sex and disability as grounds for non-discrimination.[30]

15. UNCT also referred to a UPR recommendation that the Marshall Islands had accepted, to support gender equality, and encouraged the Marshall Islands to implement the 2010 UPR recommendation to "continue its work to fill the gaps in legislation and national policies that prevent the full implementation of CEDAW".[31]

16. UNCT encouraged the Marshall Islands to review its laws to ensure compulsory and free registration of all children born in the country.[32]

B. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

17. UNCT stated that, in order to address the high rates of domestic violence, the Marshall Islands had passed the Domestic Violence Prevention and Protection Act (2011), which criminalized domestic violence and provided a mechanism for protection orders.[33] However, domestic violence remained a challenge that was complicated by tradition, cultural practices and general perceptions and attitudes that abuse was normal in marriage.[34] UNCT encouraged the Marshall Islands to implement the Domestic Violence Prevention and Protection Act effectively through advocacy and awareness-raising amongst targeted audiences, and noted that greater gender sensitization was important in order to change mindsets and attitudes.[35] UNCT also encouraged the Marshall Islands to undertake studies into access to justice by survivors of domestic violence and to plan and respond accordingly.[36]

18. UNCT indicated that in the Marshall Islands, more than 20 per cent of parents used physical punishment that hurt a child on a daily basis, and at least 12 per cent of children were verbally humiliated by their parents on a daily basis. While corporal punishment was

prohibited in schools and recognized as an unlawful disciplinary measure, there were concerns that it was still being used in homes and alternative care settings.[37] UNCT noted that the Marshall Islands did not have a cohesive child protection programme; the legal framework for child protection was weak and programmes and services lacked strategic direction; and child protection concerns were largely undetected and seemed to go unattended for the most part.[38] UNCT encouraged the Marshall Islands to strengthen the normative framework and integrate child protection laws and a comprehensive child protection policy into existing mechanisms, such as the Central Adoption Agency.[39]

C. Administration of justice and the rule of law

19. UNCT encouraged the Marshall Islands to consider legal reform to raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility from 14 to 15 years.[40]

D. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

20. UNCT encouraged the Marshall Islands to consider making 18 years the legal age of marriage for girls, irrespective of parental or custodial consent, to make it consistent with the legal age of marriage for boys.[41]

E. Freedom of expression, and right to participate in public and political life

21. UNESCO recommended that the Marshall Islands take steps to decriminalize defamation and place it within a civil code that was in accordance with international standards, and develop self-regulatory mechanisms in the media.[42]

22. UNCT indicated that the level of women's representation in politics in the Marshall Islands was low. For example, only one woman had been elected to the legislature in the past five rounds of elections. UNCT encouraged the adoption of temporary special measures to facilitate greater participation and representation of women in public offices, particularly in politics.[43]

F. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

23. UNCT stated that there had been no formal technical legal review of the existing labour law framework benchmarked against international labour standards in the Marshall Islands. ILO was available to provide technical assistance in that regard, should it receive such a request.[44]

G. Right to health

24. UNCT indicated that a sharp rise in the incidence of obesity and non-communicable diseases had produced a health crisis in the country. That had been largely brought about by the consumption of unhealthy, imported processed foods and more sedentary lifestyles. As a result, diabetes-related diseases and cancer were now the leading causes of death. UNCT also noted that there had been a re-emergence of and/or rise in communicable diseases, such as tuberculosis and leprosy, in the Marshall Islands as a result of extremely high population density and urban overcrowding.[45] Recalling the UPR recommendation that the Marshall Islands had accepted, to seek assistance from the United Nations specialized

agencies, funds and programmes, especially within the framework of partnerships, with a view to realizing human rights in the area of health. UNCT called on the specialized agencies to increase technical and financial assistance to the Marshall Islands in order to combat these and other critical health problems, paying particular attention to non-communicable diseases.[46]

25. UNCT noted that poor immunization coverage and child malnutrition were additional challenges. Rural children were three times less likely than urban children to be fully immunized. UNCT recommended the implementation of cost-effective public health interventions to increase immunization coverage, including in rural communities and outer islands.[47]

26. UNCT indicated that women in the outer islands had limited access to professional obstetric or gynaecological care, which was only available in urban centres.[48]

27. According to UNCT, the Marshall Islands had a high teenage pregnancy rate and an alarming rate of sexually transmitted infections. Early marriage tended to be accepted. Teenage pregnancies accounted for about 15 to 20 per cent of all recorded births. Socioeconomic factors such as high school drop-out rates and unemployment might play a role, but cultural acceptance of early pregnancy might be a stronger determinant.[49] UNCT added that, in order to boost efforts to prevent teenage pregnancy, the Ministry of Health, Youth in Youth Health and UNFPA had identified the need for a rights-based, action-oriented strategic plan for the prevention of teenage pregnancy. UNCT encouraged efforts to finalize and implement the proposed strategic plan. It recommended raising awareness about teenage pregnancy, including by addressing the cultural acceptance of the phenomenon.[50]

28. UNCT stated that the Marshall Islands had reduced the under-five and infant mortality rates to an estimated 26 and 22 deaths per 1,000 live births respectively. It was likely to meet the Millennium Development Goal target of a two-thirds reduction between 1990 and 2015.[51]

29. On the nuclear weapons testing programme, UNCT referred to the UPR recommendation that the Marshall Islands had accepted, to seek assistance from the United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes, with a view to realizing the right to health, and in addressing the legacy of nuclear tests.[52] According to UNCT, the Marshall Islanders continued to experience the adverse impacts, including severe health problems, arising from exposure to high levels of radiation. In all, 67 nuclear tests had been carried out between 1946 and 1958, during which time the Marshall Islands had been, for the most part, a United Nations Trust Territory. Women not only experienced a high occurrence of stillbirths and infants born with disabilities, but also the multigenerational effects of an increased risk of ovarian cancer, infertility and other reproductive developmental problems.[53]

30. UNCT noted favourably the cooperation of the Government of the Marshall Islands in supporting the mission to the country in 2012 by the Special Rapporteur on toxic waste. It also noted the actions taken by the Government of the Marshall Islands in seeking realization of responsibility and compensation for the effects of the nuclear testing in the country. It encouraged efforts to consider the findings and implement the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on toxic waste, particularly those concerning the health dimensions of nuclear testing.[54]

31. The Special Rapporteur on toxic waste recommended that the Government and relevant State actors of the Marshall Islands develop a comprehensive national health strategy and plan of action, on the basis of epidemiological evidence, addressing the health concerns of the whole population and, in particular, non-communicable diseases (such as cancer and diabetes), and build on the lessons learned from the National Comprehensive

Cancer Control Plan for the period 2007–2012; the strategy and plan should pay special attention to women and children, and seek to overcome the barriers that women encountered in their access to health facilities, goods and services, including family planning and sexual and reproductive health services; support should also be sought for the renovation of the main hospital and provision of qualified medical personnel and oncology services.[55]

32. The Special Rapporteur on toxic waste also recommended that the Government and relevant State actors of the Marshall Islands consider taking the lead in regional consultations to address the burden of cancer and emerging non-communicable diseases in the Pacific;[56] and ensure that impact assessments used reliable baseline studies for both environmental contaminants and human health conditions,[57] bearing in mind that impact assessments should be ongoing to monitor the evolving impact, and be carried out by competent, independent third parties.[58]

H. Right to education

33. UNESCO referred to the recommendations the Marshall Islands had accepted during the first UPR on the right to education and stated that the Marshall Islands had adopted a new law on education in 2013 that ensured the right to education. A policy on gender equality had also been drafted, but the Marshall Islands had not taken specific measures to further promote inclusive and human rights education. UNESCO encouraged the Marshall Islands to continue to submit State reports for the periodic consultations of its education related standard-setting instruments; to adopt specific measures to further promote inclusive education, especially for students with disabilities; and to take additional measures to promote human rights education.[59]

I. Persons with disabilities

34. UNCT referred to the recommendations the Marshall Islands had accepted during the first UPR concerning the adoption of legislation and policies in favour of persons with disabilities, and noted that a preliminary scoping review of the laws of the Marshall Islands had been undertaken in early 2014 as an important first step towards developing comprehensive disability rights legislation consistent with CRPD.[60] UNCT urged the expeditious adoption and implementation of a comprehensive national disability policy that included the needs of children and women with disabilities and was in full compliance with international standards.[61]

J. Internally displaced persons

35. The Special Rapporteur on toxic waste recommended that the Government and relevant State actors of the Marshall Islands engage in a broad consultative process, including with victims, families of victims, victims' associations and other relevant civil society actors, on outstanding issues and measures required to address any long-term human health and environmental effects of the testing, with particular emphasis on solutions aimed at reconciling the traditional land tenure system with durable solutions to displacement.[62]

K. Right to development, and environmental issues

36. UNCT reported that on 5 March 2014, a state of emergency had been declared by the Cabinet of the Marshall Islands following the king tides that had inundated Majuro Atoll and some of the outer islands, including Arno Atoll, Mili Atoll and Kili Island on 3 March. The inundation had affected housing infrastructure and contaminated water supplies, agriculture and food crops. UNCT noted the Government's rapid request for assistance and that it had developed a response plan with support from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, and had released it in late March 2014. UNCT encouraged efforts to implement the response plan with a focus on sustainability and disaster risk prevention.[63]

37. UNCT also indicated that the Marshall Islands was highly vulnerable to climate change impacts, including rising sea levels, increases in the frequency and intensity of storms and weather-related events including droughts, erosion and coral bleaching, and contamination and salinization of ground water and reservoirs. Studies had demonstrated that average temperatures and sea levels were rising and ocean acidification was increasing while rainfall was decreasing. Food security was impacted by prolonged drought resulting in changes to the water table, hampering the production of traditional food crops such as taro and breadfruit.[64]

38. UNCT referred to the recommendation the Marshall Islands had accepted during the first UPR, to take a rights-based approach to adaptation to climate change, and encouraged the Marshall Islands to implement sustainable mitigation strategies to that end.[65] It also encouraged the Marshall Islands to utilize the resources of its developmental partners, including the United Nations, to strengthen its capacity to respond to and implement land management policies; to seek international assistance to improve public infrastructure, including for water and sanitation, as recommended by the Special Rapporteur on toxic waste; and to collaborate with development partners, including the United Nations Development Programme, to identify and implement strategies to mitigate risks arising from drought and the geographical conditions of the country.[66]

39. The Special Rapporteur on toxic waste recommended that the Government and relevant State actors of the Marshall Islands develop an economic diversification strategy to reduce overreliance on the Compact of Free Association, including by developing the tourism sector, and make a viability assessment of commercial exploitation of the medicinal and health properties of the pandanus fruit; ensure that the implementation of mechanisms that strengthened the capacity of indigenous and tribal peoples to further their own development priorities were favoured; and establish programmes to support small-scale economic initiatives for women, including the necessary capacity-building.[67]

40. The Special Rapporteur on toxic waste also recommended that the Government and relevant State actors of the Marshall Islands consider creating partnerships with international academic institutions with a view to making the Marshall Islands a centre of excellence in environmental studies by means of the unique research, internship and secondment opportunities it provided in such areas as climate change and marine biology.[68]

41. The Special Rapporteur on toxic waste further recommended that the Government and relevant State actors of the Marshall Islands seek international assistance to improve public infrastructure, including for water, sanitation and waste management facilities; and strengthen engagement with international agencies in those fields, including with the United Nations Environmental Programme, to address the waste and chemicals management issues, nuclear or otherwise.[69]

Notes

[1] Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratification of instruments listed in the table may be found on the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, http://treaties.un.org/. Please also refer to the United Nations compilation on the Marshall Islands from the previous cycle (A/HRC/WG.6/9/MHL/2).

[2] The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR;
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR;
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW;
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT;
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child;
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict;
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure;
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD;
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

[3] Individual complaints: ICCPR-OP 1, art. 1; OP-CEDAW, art. 1; OP-CRPD, art. 1; OP-ICESCR, art. 1; OP-CRC-IC, art. 5; ICERD, art. 14; CAT, art. 22; ICRMW, art. 77; and ICPPED, art. 31. Inquiry procedure: OP-CEDAW, art. 8; CAT, art. 20; ICPPED, art. 33; OP-CRPD, art. 6; OP-ICESCR, art. 11; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 13. Inter-State complaints: ICCPR, art. 41; ICRMW, art. 76; ICPPED, art. 32; CAT, art. 21; OP-ICESCR, art. 10; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 12. Urgent action: ICPPED, art. 30.

[4] Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention). For the official status of ratifications, see International Committee of the Red Cross, www.icrc.org/IHL.

[5] Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

[6] 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

[7] Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see *International Committee of the Red Cross*, www.icrc.org/IHL.

[8] International Labour Organization, Forced or Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29); Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105); Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87); Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98); Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100); Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111); Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138); Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182).

[9] International Labour Organization, Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169); and Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).

[10] For the full text of the recommendations, see the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Republic of the Marshall Islands (A/HRC/16/12), paras. 56.1 (Mexico and Chile), 56.2 (Algeria), 56.3 (Canada, France, New Zealand and Maldives), 56.4 (Argentina), 56.5 (Spain) and 56.6 (Slovakia).

[11] UNCT submission for the UPR of the Republic of Marshall Islands, p. 2.

[12] See www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:103414.

[13] UNCT submission for the UPR of the Republic of Marshall Islands, p. 2.

[14] ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, failure to supply reports for the past five years on unratified Conventions and Recommendations, General Observation (CAS), adopted in 2014, published 103rd ILC session (2014), available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3176032.

[15] UNESCO submission for the UPR of the Marshall Islands, para. 24. For the full text of the recommendations, see A/HRC/16/12, paras. 56.31 (Cuba) and 56.33 (Morocco).

[16] UNCT submission for the UPR of the Republic of Marshall Islands, p. 3.

[17] UNESCO submission for the UPR of the Marshall Islands, para. 26.

[18] UNCT submission for the UPR of the Republic of Marshall Islands, p. 4.

[19] Report of the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, Calin Georgescu: Mission to the Marshall Islands (27-30 March 2012) and the United States of America (24-27 April 2012) (A/HRC/21/48/Add.1).

[20] Ibid., p. 1.

[21] Ibid., para. 63 (a).

[22] Ibid., para. 63 (g).

[23] The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;
CESCR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
HR Committee	Human Rights Committee;
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;
CAT	Committee against Torture;
CRC	Committee on the Rights of the Child;
CMW	Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;
CRPD	Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
CED	Committee on Enforced Disappearances;
SPT	Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture.

[24] Ibid., pp. 4 and 5.

[25] For the titles of special procedures, see www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Themes.aspx and www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Countries.aspx.

[26] OHCHR annual report 2011, p. 101.

[27] OHCHR annual report 2012, p. 243.

[28] Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system: Report of the Secretary-General (E/2014/63), para. 37.

[29] UNCT submission for the UPR of the Republic of Marshall Islands, p. 5.

[30] Ibid., p. 3. For the full text of the recommendation, see A/HRC/16/12, para. 56.24 (Canada).

[31] UNCT submission for the UPR of the Republic of Marshall Islands, p. 5. For the full text of the recommendation, see A/HRC/16/12, para. 56.26 (Maldives).

[32] UNCT submission for the UPR of the Republic of Marshall Islands, p. 3.
[33] Ibid., p. 3.
[34] Ibid., p. 5.
[35] Ibid., p. 5.
[36] Ibid., p. 6.
[37] Ibid., p. 5.
[38] Ibid., p. 5.
[39] Ibid., pp. 5 and 6.
[40] Ibid., p. 6.
[41] Ibid., p. 6.
[42] UNESCO submission for the UPR of the Marshall Islands, paras. 25 and 27.
[43] UNCT submission for the UPR of the Republic of Marshall Islands, p. 7.
[44] Ibid., p. 7.
[45] Ibid., p. 7.
[46] Ibid., p. 7. For the full text of the recommendation, see A/HRC/16/12, para. 56.32 (Algeria).
[47] UNCT submission for the UPR of the Republic of Marshall Islands, pp. 7 and 8.
[48] Ibid., p. 8.
[49] Ibid., p. 8.
[50] Ibid., p. 8.
[51] Ibid., p. 8.
[52] For the full text of the recommendation, see A/HRC/16/12, para. 56.32 (Algeria).
[53] UNCT submission for the UPR of the Republic of Marshall Islands, p. 8.
[54] Ibid., p. 9.
[55] A/HRC/21/48/Add.1, para. 63 (b).
[56] Ibid., para. 63 (c).
[57] Ibid., para. 63 (d).
[58] Ibid., para. 63 (d).
[59] UNESCO submission for the UPR of the Marshall Islands, paras. 23 and 24. For the full text of the recommendations, see A/HRC/16/12, paras. 56.31 (Cuba), 56.33 (Morocco).
[60] UNCT submission for the UPR of the Republic of Marshall Islands, p. 3. For the full text of the recommendations, see A/HRC/16/12, para. 56.29 (Spain, United Kingdom and Slovenia).
[61] UNCT submission for the UPR of the Republic of Marshall Islands, pp. 4 and 10.
[62] A/HRC/21/48/Add.1, para. 63 (e).
[63] UNCT submission for the UPR of the Republic of Marshall Islands, p. 10.
[64] Ibid., p. 10.
[65] Ibid., p. 11. For the full text of the recommendation, see A/HRC/16/12, para. 56.36 (Maldives).
[66] UNCT submission for the UPR of the Republic of Marshall Islands, p. 11.
[67] A/HRC/21/48/Add.1, para. 63 (f).
[68] Ibid., para. 63 (h).
[69] Ibid., para. 63 (i).